

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17 .- Easter Sunday was observed in all the churches, the ceremonies in the Episcopal and Catholic Churches being most solemn and impressive. The weather was pleasant, the sun shining brightly in the early part of the day; the afternoon was cloudy, but rain did not fall until long after all the church services were over, and the pretty Easter costumes were not damaged. -The condition of Mrs. Harrison was retaken fresh cold during the day, and her cough increased, as did the fever .- The funeral of J. W. Cooper, one of the colored jurors in the Schneider murder trial, took place to-day, Mr. Cooper having died a few days after having been released from jury duty. It is thought that the close confinement to which the jury was subjected during the trial, which lasted over three weeks, caused Cooper's death.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.-The colored people the District of Columbia had made great preparations to celebrate the day, it being Emancipation Day in the District, but the fates were against them, as it began raining the night before and continued to pour down steadily until late in the afternoon. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, many of the more enthusiastic negroes turned out and paraded the streets. As the procession passed up Pennsylvania avenue, it turned into the White House yard, and the President came out on the portico at the northern entrance and reviewed the parade. The participants in the parade paid little President proudly in review, many of them with bared heads, Gen. Harrison dolling his

TUESDAY, APRIL 19 .- Hon. Albert G. Porter, United States Minister to Italy, arrived in where he has been staying since he left his post of duty at Rome nearly a year ago, when diplomatic relations were severed between the two countries on account of the New Orleans lynching of Italian subjects. As these ington on his way to receive instructions from Secretary Blaine .- Two men who were arrested on Monday in the Emancipation Day parade, belonging to a colored militia company of Baltimore, charged with inciting riot, were fined in the Police Court to-day \$90 or 210 days in the chain-gang. Not being able to pay the penalties they were both sent down. The Judge remarked that he would like to have the entire Baltimore militia campany before him that he might teach them a lesson in etiquet.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20 .- A meeting of the American University was held at the Arlington Hotel to day. Mrs. John A. Logan submitted a plan for organizing the women of America in the interests of the University. can University League, and will be composed of National, State, Congressional District, and Local Leagues. The building of a National University at Washington by the Methodist Columbia Auxiliary Red Cross Association reported that over half of the \$10,000 necessary to charter a "Washington ship" to send supplies to starving Russians has been raised. pected that the balance of the money will

Star State resident in Washington celebrated the Texas Fourth of July to-day, it being the 56th auniversary of the battle of San feated by the Texans under Sam Houston, and Texas gained her idependence. Hon. John D. Long made a speech telling how much a Texan loved the big State, and eulogized old Daisy Moore, a grandniece of Gov. Houston, sang for the edification of the audience, and several others contributed to make the occasion jolly .- Senator and Mrs. Brice, of Ohio, gave a musicale in the evening, which | maker. was attended by a large number of the prominent society people of Washington.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.-The National Academy of pleasant meetings in the afternoon. A large number of very interesting papers were read. The President spoke feelingly of the death of Gen. M. C. Meigs, of Washington, and appointed Gen. Abbott to prepare a memorial. prepare memorials on deceased members. The Academy adjourned to hold its Autumn session at the Johns Hopkins University at States and Great Britain for the protection of the seals in Bering Sea. Notice was also sent to vessels fitting out for sealing pur-

Secretary Noble at the Interior Department on the subject of the \$100,000 appropriated losses sustained by them by floods, in consement near the headwaters of the Mississippi River. Gen. Noble explained to the delegation that a new Agent would soon be was made. - President Harrison granted partions to E. V. Rhoads, of Ohio, and John F. Glover, of California, and denied the ap-Brewer, of Tennessee.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

A silver debate was again unexpectedly sprung in the Senate on Tuesday, April 19. A bill was called up by Senator Platt, of Conthe free coinage of silver if the gold clause re- excited home-seekers. mained in the bill. The first roll-call showed that a quorum was not present, but a second | An amusing incident took place in the House side of the question. Mr. Harter, of Ohio, re- carried to give him unlimited time. Evi-

cently tried to get an expression from Mr. Hill upon the silver question, and wrote him a long letter, which was published in all the newspapers, but Mr. Hill paid no attention to the letter. But this unexpected roll-call forced the New York Senator to finally show his hand. | far beyond anything ever before introduced in

ported as considerably werse, she having to the procurement of a thoroughly-elastic other crime than the simple fact of landing poses to designate so much of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, beans, potatoes, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, eggs, flour, sugar, lard, pork, beef, tobacco, salt, leather, hemp, lime, cement, cotton-seed meal, hay, brick, lead, pig-iron, coal and copper, as shall be conveniently near one dollar's worth of each in the New York market, so arranging quantities that the sum total of the value of 30 articles shall be \$30, and that one-thirtieth of the sum total of such articles shall be termed the "composite dollar of the United States."

Washington has been provided with what will be an attraction to the old veterans during the Encampment. This is the scenic representation of the famous Gettysburg battle. The was pouring down, for they passed by the of the Treasury Department. The third day of the battle is represented, generally known own bat to the different companies and as Pickett's charge, and represents the charge where the rebellion is said to have reached Gen. Meade's headquarters were, the old well cover the ground; guns, etc., are scattered spective is splendid, and the foreground is so where it leaves off and the painting begins.

dumbfounded at the wholesale reductions made | the Second Minnesota District, for he kept by the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads in the estimates for the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1893. The The movement will be known as the Ameri- | total cut from the estimates made by the Department is \$3,000,000, which is distributed among all the branches of the service. The anathemas which follow this action of the Episcopal Church of the country is the pur- House Committee are generally directed to pose of this organization, -The District of "Objector" Holman, who, while not connected with the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, is believed to have inspired the reduction. A prominent official of the Postoffice Subscription papers are being circulated Department says that if the reduction recomamong the schools, and the Order of Elks | mended by the Committee should finally prehave taken the matter in hand, and it is ex- | vail all of the contemplated extensions of the Postal service by the Postmaster-General would have to be abandoned, and the special service THURSDAY, APRIL 21.-Citizens of the Lone | for the World's Fair at Chicago would depend upon separate action by Congress in the premises, as, in view of the cut, there will not be Jacinto, where Santa Anna was badly de- sufficient funds to extend the service in any respect beyond its present bounds, either as to railway mail service, free delivery, or otherwise. The appropriation for the Department Sam Houston, the first Governor. Miss proper is also very meager, and no addition to the present clerical force is anticipated, notwithstanding considerable expansion has been recommended by Postmaster-General Wana-

Two stalwart Indians of the Washoo tribe stalked up to the front door of the White Sciences closed one of its most successful and | House one day last week, deposited two large bundles, which they had been toting, on the the steps, and rang the bell. They were dressed in half-wild and half-civilized costumes, one being an old man of 80, while the other was Several other committees were appointed to quite young, the latter looking as though his hair had been cut with a circular saw. When Capt. Dinsmore opened the door the young Baltimore, Nov. 1 .- President Harrison to- man, who spoke good English, said they had day issued an Executive order promulgating just arrived from Nevada, and had come straight the new modus vivendi between the United to the White House, having been informed that they would find eating, drinking, and sleeping accommodations at the Mansion for | the Record of Sunday, April 17, while many poses in northern United States Pacific ports. | the asking. Dinsmore explained that the Man-SATURDAY, APRIL 23 .- A delegation of Chip- | sion was not a hotel for the accommodation of pewa Indians from the Leech Lake Reserva- the public, but was the Great Father's private tion in Minnesota had a conference with wigwam, and suggested that the red men apply to Gen. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian by the 51st Congress as an indemnity for Affairs, who would undoubtedly find accommodations for them. While they were talking quence of dams constructed by the Govern- Mrs. McKee, the President's daughter, drove up and alighted from her carriage, and it became necessary to remove the old man and his appointed at Leech Lake Reservation, and | bundle to one side, so that she could get into that the money appropriated would very the house. They were without money, and soon be paid to them after this appointment | had they said, important business at the Interior Department, but were averse to calling on Gen. Morgan. They finally went in search plication for pardon in the case of Pinkney | of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, saying they were constituents of his, and they picked up their bundles and trudged towards the Capi-

Secretary Noble, of the Interior Department, received a dispatch on Friday, April 22, necticut, to affirm the act of the Arizona Leg- from Gov. Seay, of Oklahoma, which says that islature in issuing bonds to pay the expenses | "all is quiet here; not a riot, not a gunshot of the exhibit of that Territory at the World's wound in all this Territory. Churches are Fair. When this bill was introduced in the already being built in the new town. All the House it contained the provision that the in- officers, civil and military, so far as known, terest on the bonds should be paid in gold, have done their whole duty. No complaint but this was stricken out in the House to meet has reached me from any source." This news the objections of the Kansas Alliance members, was very gratifying to Gen. Noble, for the and was then passed. The provision was again opening of such a vast territory as was the inserted by the Senate Committee on Terri- Chevenne and Arapahoe reservations to settletories, and when the bill came up in the Sen- ment usually is attended with bloodshed and ate, Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, moved to loss of life. Nothing had been left undone by strike out the words "gold coin" and insert the officials of the Interior Department to "in lawful money of the United States," There insure this end; but fears were entertained was no time given any of the Senators to dodge | that in the grand rush which took place when the vote, as a roll-call was ordered after Senator | the gun was fired as the signal for all to rush Stewart, of Nevada, made a short statement | in to the coveted territory to secure the best that the "gold-press of the East" would charge sites for locating homesteads, personal colthat the people of Arizona were not in favor of lisions would follow between the eager and

call was immeriately ordered, and enough Sen- of Representatives on Wednesday, April 20. ators were brought in from committee-rooms | The Noyes-Rockwell contested election case was to adopt the amendment of Senator Kyle by a before the House, and Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, wote of 28 years to 24 nays. For some time | who has charge of the minority report of the the wily Senator from New York, David B. committee, had the floor, Before beginning his Hill, has refused, or rather refrained, from let- remarks Mr. Cobb had provided himself with ting both his friends and enemies know how a cup of coffee, which was placed on the desk he stood on the silver question; but this issue | before him in a coffee-cup, instead of the usual was brought about so suddenly and unexpect- glass of water used by many of the members. edly that he and other Senators did not have When Mr. Cobb was not looking the cup was the chance to dedge the vote had they desired | removed and the liquid in it changed before it to do so. Senator Hill rather surprised every- was returned. Mr. Cobb drank the liquid body by voting aye, which is considered by the | without showing that he knew of the change. friends of tree coinage as placing him on their | When his time was exhausted a motion was

izing effect upon Mr. Cobb, for when he had him to cease talking. The interruptions and the replies of Mr. Cobb toward the end of his remarks caused great laughter on the floor and loaded his cup. . .

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, spoke against the Geary bill to absolutely prohibit the Chinese people from coming to the United States, on Thursday, April 21. The measure met with the heated opposition of the Ohio Senator, who said that in its severity of terms and denial of the ordinary rights of humanity this bill went Congress. He said also that a measure which Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, who says he | prohibited 400,000,000 of people from landing is an "Indocrat" in politics, introduced a bill on our shores for any purpose, under a penalty in the Senate on Wednesday, April 20, looking of being sent to prison for five years, with no currency. By this measure it is proposed to being charged against them, was little more establish a composite dollar which will meet | than a barbarous decree, which could only be all the requirements of trade. The bill pro- justified by circumstances which did not and never had existed. He believed that the passage of the bill would break off diplomatic relations with China, and we would again have to get our tea and other Chinese products through British ports, and Vanconver would soon rival San Francisco. Besides this, the Senator wanted someone in favor of the measure to tell him what would become of the thousands of American citizens now in China. He thought these considerations should cause Senators to pause before they entered a maelstrom, the effect of which might pass all their comprehension,

Gen. Dugan, who hails from Mississippi, and who was dismissed from the Pension Bureau some time ago, evidently has a grudge againt Assistant Secretary Bussey, of the Department cyclorama is in the building at the corner of of the Interior, who opposed his reinstatement attention to the rain, which at this juncture | Fifteenth street and Ohio avenue, just south | to office, which was recommended by Gen. Raum. In his testimony before the committee investigating the Pension Bureau, Gen. Dugan charged that Gen. Bussey had speculated in at the time of the death of Gen. Armistead, cotton in Louisiana, became involved to the extent of \$300,000, and settled with his credhighwater mark. The platform is supposed to | iters at 15 and 20 cents on the dollar; that in-Washington from his home in Indiana, stand upon the ground occupied by the artillery stead of Gen. Bussey being, as he now is, Assistunder Gen. Hunt. The shattered house where ant Secretary, he ought to be wearing stripes at Baton Rouge; and that \$50,000 would not where the soldiers are drinking, and the ricks | induce him to go back to Louisiana. He also of straw in whose shade the wounded soldiers | said Gen. Bussey was an infernal seoundrel, but relations have been restored Mr. Porter has are lying, and the shed where the Surgeons are he had no grudge against him. Mr. Lind, of been ordered to Italy, and stopped in Wash- at work form a most realistic picture. Seen Minnesota, wanted to know if Gen. Dugan dethrough a rift in the smoke are the writhing | sired the assistance of a scoundrel to get back forms of men upon the ground. A bursting | into office, and he replied that he was not parshell lights the scene for an instant; dead men | ticular as to the means so long as he got back. At this Mr. Lind asked the flery Mississippian here and there upon the foreground. The per- if this was his conception of Southern chivalry and Mississippi honor. Dugan turned toward constructed that it is impossible to distinguish | Representative Lind and said: "I will not answer that question here, but will answer you at some other time and place." This threat The efficials of the Postoffice Department are | did not scare the gentleman who represents plying the fire-eater with other pertinent questions until he was through with him. There is very little prospect of a duel. Dugan's testimony was ordered stricken from the record by the committee.

The Vermont Association gave a reception to the Representatives in Congress from the Green Mountain State on Tuesday evening, April 19, at which many prominent people were present. The speakers were Senator Proctor, Gen. W. W. Grout, Gen. Butterfield; Assistant Secretary of War, Gen. L. A. Grant; ex-Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R., Gen. Veazev, and others. Gen. Butterfield was particularly pertinent in his remarks on the bravery of Vermont soldiers in the late war, and so were Gens. Grant and Veazey, who commanded Vermont troops so long and well, and who spoke from personal experience. The reception was a very enjoyable occasion. Few States in the Union can produce more eminent men in Washington than cau the little State of Vermont.

The declared not balance in the books of the Treasurer of the United States on Wednesday, April 20, was \$29,868,940, of which \$14,576,000 is in subsidiary coin, and \$13,265,000 in National bank depositaries. The net balance shows a decrease during the month of about \$2,000,000, caused largely by heavy disbursements, of which \$10,000,000 has been on account of pensions. The receipts for the month of gain over March.

The big majority in the House saw that they made a mistake when they permitted the printing of a copyrighted book in the Record, when Mr. Johnson, of North Dakota, occupied some 29 pages of that work for reproducing the views on the tariff of Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, which was printed in

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dently the contents of the cup had a demoral- more Republicans were preparing to deluge the could properly be called competitors. And gument appears to be that it assumes that we Record with like articles. In consequence of then there was no choice by the people. consumed nearly three hours of time and all | this the House adopted a resolution, which the liquid in the cup, his remarks became so | was reported by the Committee on Rules, setincoherent that his friends finally had to urge | ting aside all orders heretofore made granting general leave to print remarks in the Record. A resolution was also introduced in the Senate by Senator Sanders, of Montana, instructing the in the galleries. It was said that after the mem- | Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether ber from Georgia got through with his speech he the publication in the Record, without the conwent around looking for the man who had sent of the proprietor, of a copyright book, subjected persons circulating copies of the Record to penalties of the copyright law.

The Noyes-Rockwell contested election contest of the 28th District of New York, was settled on Friday, April 22, after an exciting contest. Mr. Rockwell is a Democrat, and was given the certificate of election, and has been holding his sent since the organization of the 52d Congress. In his account of himself in the Congressional Directory he says he received 12,440 votes to 12,351 for Henry T. Noyes, his Republican competitor; a bare plurality of 89 votes, as there were over 1,000 votes for the Prohibition candidate. The majority of the Committee on Elections reported in favor of seating Mr. Noyes, but, as Mr. O'Ferrali, the Chairman of that committee, said, Senator David B. Hill, who is a townsman of Mr. Rockwell, used his influence with the Democrats of the House to such an extent that the report of the committee was defeated and Mr. Rockwell allowed to retain his seat. The debate occupied the entire time of the House for several days, and was very exciting at times, some of the Democrats indulging in personalities among themselves. Col. O'Ferrali says the retention of Rockwell is an outrage for which the Democratic party of the whole country will have to bear the blame.

Plans for a novel structure are being prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury here in Washington, for a Government building to be erected at Ann Arbor, Mich. The University of Michigan is located serious breaches of the peace that the authorities of the University have had to contend | tenant in Co. K, 10th Va., until May, 1864, when with have been the frequent "student rushes," he was taken prisoner. When he was released which generally take place in the corridors of from Fort Delaware, in June, 1865, he went to the postoffice building when the boys come in the evening for their mail. There have been some serious conflicts between the lads of the University and the police of Ann Arbor, and many heads have been broken. On one occasion a policeman was maimed for life and a student was killed in one of these rushes. The protection for the citizens and the officers of the law which the Government will supply is elected to the 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, and 52d in the shape of an outer wall of stone around Congresses. He was elected Speaker of the Co. E, Frontier Battalion, Texas State troops, the entire corridor of the main floor of the new postoffice building, with openings at points about ten feet apart, so that the police can drive the students from the corridor at a moment's notice in case of a contemplated rush, The building is the first of its kind to be erected, and is, therefore, in the nature of an experiment. If successful, it may be copied in other college towns.

Mr. Ho Shen Chee, the official translator of the Chinese Legation in Washington, is in very hot water at present, as the memorial presented to the Senate regarding the refusal of China to receive Hon, Henry W. Blair distinctly states that the interpreter has been hoodwinking the Chinese Minister, Mr. Tsui Kwo Yin, by false interpretations. For some time rumors have been affoat about the Legation that the Chinese Minister has openly accused Ho Shen Chee of rascality in his translations, and only the latter's approaching departure for China has kept the velcano, which is said to be slumbering beneath the Legation, from bursting forth in all its fury. It is claimed that Ho Shen Chee garbled many translations giving a coloring for certain pecuniary reasons.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Hon. Justin S. Morrill, the aged Senator from Vermont, who has been ill for some weeks, at one time but little hope being entertained of his recovery, was again in his seat in the Senate last week. Every one of his colleagues from both political parties, and every official of the Senate, congratulated him upon his recovery of health and upon his resumption of legislative duties. He is still quite weak, but able to do a

The marriage of Miss Henrietta Louise Brewer, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Brewer, to Mr. James Lawson Karrick, of Boston, took place at S o'clock Monday, April 18, in St. John's Church, in Washington, where the elaborate Easter decorations were added to by roses and palms, which were placed about the chancel in great profusion. At the rear was a April have kept up well, showing a healthy | hedge of Easter lilies, beneath which the palms extended around all sides, interspersed with clusters of roses and growing plants in full bloom. On the lectern and about the chancel were floral devices appropriate to the season. The stormy night had no apparent effect upon the attendance at the church, for by the time the hour of the ceremony had arrived the pews were filled to the entrance-door. Senator Hiscock, of New York, is fond of

athletics. He used to exercise regularly at the Columbia Club in Washington, and for a long time he took daily practice runs on the felt track in the gallery of the club gymnasium. Rita Booth, who is said to have been the daughter of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, and who was the wife of

Al Henderson, an orchestra leader, died on Tuesday, April 13, at Binghamton, N. Y. Like most of the family of the name of Booth, Mrs. Henderson was an actress, and was a member of a theatrical company at the time of her death. She was a clever character actress, and often declared that she did not wish to rise to any eminence in the dramatic profession, because she feared her relationship would bring uppleasant notoriety. She were always a medalion locket containing the likeness of the ill-fated Wilkes Booth. Several people who knew Booth claim to have noted in her the clear-cut features, the big ox-eyes, the curly hair and high brow of the man who was regarded as the rising actor of his time. Two children, one a giri of 13, survive her. As her husband was an orchestra leader they always managed to get engagements with the same company, and were a very devoted pair.

In the famous Douglas-Lincoln campaign, which was fought in Illinois in 1858, Mr. Blaine, being then engaged in newspaper work, reported the speeches and the incidents of the canvass for a Philadelphia newspaper. In his last letter before the election he wrote: "The State will go for Douglas. He will be elected Senator, but Lincoln will be the next President." The prediction was ridiculed, but its | people of the District. outcome proved Mr. Blaine's sagacity as a prophet. Two years later he was present in | particular appropriation, it should be made an coin of his nomination, and was gratified to hear the future War President say, as he took out a printed slip containing the prophecy: "Young man, you see that I have kept your

prediction." Ex-Gov. James W. Bradbury, of Maine, has been visiting in Washington for some days, He was United States Senator from 1847 to 1853, and although he is 87 years old he is a remarkably vigorous and hearty old gentleman. It and those they represented, that there are two is said that the only men now living who were his colleagues in the Senate are George W. Jones, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Alpheus Fitch, of Michigan, who are both hale old gentlemen of 86 years of age. Gov. Bradbury says that since his day in Washington.

POLITICAL NOTES. Should Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland be the opposing candidates for President this year, as now seems altogether likely, it third in the history of the Government, of a second race for the Presidency between previous competitors. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were the opposing candidates in 1796 and 1800, and Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison in 1836 and 1840. In both these cases the man beaten the first time was successful the second. Andrew Jackson and

John Quincy Adams were indeed candidates

for President both in 1824 and 1828, but in the

former contest there were so many candidates

and it was so much of a serub race that no two

When Representative Funston, of Kansas, took by the throat the story that he imbibed intoxicating drinks in the House restaurant, and tion to Congress an assured fact. He has trict Nominating Convention, and said recently that if he had not boldly characterized the statement as false and slanderous he would not | fuse Government aid to it would, we submit,

CHARACTER SKETCHES-4.



SPEAKER CHARLES F. CRISP.

Charles Frederick Crisp, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, was elected by over 6,000 majority. He was born in Sheffield, England, Jan. 29, 1815, (bis parents having gone to England on a visit,) but was brought to this country the year of his birth. He re-Americus, Ga., his present home, and read law, being admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1872 he was appointed Solicitor-General of the Southwestern Judicial District of Georgia for four years. In 1877 was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the same circuit; was elected by the General Assembly of Georgia in 1878 to the same office. In 1880 was re-elected Judge, but resigned in 1882 to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, and was at the beginning of the 52d Congress.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

A Fight to be Made Against the Appropriabeen selected to succeed Brig-Gen. Kautz. tion by Lincoln, Neb., Posts.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations having in charge the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia, received a communication from Chairman Edson, of the Citizens' Committee, which gives answers to a number of interrogatories propounded by the subcommittee regarding the appropriation for the G.A.R. National Encampment. The first question asked was, How many people attended the Encampments at Boston, Detroit, Milwaukee, and St. Louis? Answer-Boston, 45,000 G.A.R. and 150,000

others; Detroit, 40,000 G.A.R. and 100,000 others; Milwaukee, 30,000 G.A.R. and 100,000 others; St. Louis, 40,000 G.A.R. and 100,000 others. The estimate of the attendance at Milwankee and St. Louis is based upon the figures of the expenses incurred for accommodations,

Second question-The number of the G.A.R. veterans furnished with quarters at each of said Encampments, and the estimated cost of Va., and Major-General for gallant and merisuch quarters.

Answer-Detroit, \$12,700 and 37,000 men accommodated; Boston, \$23,047 and 10,400 men accommodated. No report is made of comrades furnished quarters in surrounding towns, but it is put at 25,000, at a cost of at least \$30,000. Milwaukee, \$20,042 for camps and barracks, but the men accommodated are not given. It is only estimated that they could not have quartered over 16,000. St. Louis-We have no other report than the total expenses. \$90,000 was collected by subscriptions; \$78,000 was expended, and \$12,000 paid to charity. Columbus-Nearly 40,000 men were furnished quarters, and the cost is given at \$54,000.

Third question-An estimate of the number of persons that will probably attend this Encampment and the number of G.A.R. veterans that it will be necessary to furnish with quarters, and the estimated cost.

Answer-From the most reliable information given us, and from newspaper intelligence, a conservative estimate is not less than 100,000 | and until recently was Deau of the Woman's veterans, and those for whom quarters will have to be provided for, we estimate at least 75,000, at a cost from \$95,000 to \$100,000. This

Fourth question-An estimate in detail of the expenses that would have to be borne by the committee of said Encampment.

Answer-The estimate of the attendance at Washington of members of the Grand Army of the Republic and others being fixed at double or more the number who have attended any previous Encampment, we consider that an increase of 50 per cent, over the expense required at any previous Encampment is a conservative estimate. We have therefore concluded to raise \$50,000 and to ask for the appropriation of \$100,000. We are unable to furnish a detailed estimate of expenses, but anticipate they will be similar to those of other cities, as indicated by the tabulated statement Fifth question-The amount of solvent sub-

scriptions which have been made up to this date on the part of citizens of the District toward the expenses of this Encampment and the whole amount you estimate will be subscribed. Answer-Forty-one thousand dollars is the amount of subscriptions made and confirmed to any case in which I am retained. date, all of which is perfectly solvent, \$20,250 of which has been paid in. These subscriptions will be, without question, not less than \$50,000. They are made by 200 or 250 citizens. By appropriating the larger sum from the District funds distributes the expense over the entire community, where it properly belongs. The Citizens' Committee also say that after a case.

careful consideration of the question of appropriating \$100,000 for the National Encampinstance, from the just and equitable arrangement now in vogue, by which half the exby the United States, and the other half by the Mr. Edson says as to the proposition for this

Peoria when the committee informed Mr. Lin- exception to the general rule. Objection is of their just due. made to the appropriation of \$100,000 for the entertainment of the G.A.R., on the ground that a committee of citizens of the District which went to Detroit, and the papers of the city, invited the National Encampment to Washington, and promised that if the invitation should be accepted the veterans who came should be properly entertained by the citizens of Washington. It seems to the committee, satisfactory answers to this suggestion. In the first place it was well understood by every man at Detroit that it had been the custom for a number of years past for the larger part of the | Public Moneys. expenditures incurred in the various cities the Capital City has wonderfully improved | where National Encampments have been held to be met by appropriations from public funds. This was especially the case at the last two annual Encampments held at Boston in 1890, and at Detroit in 1891. There was, therefore, no reason to suppose that the citizens of Washington would not ask for such an appropriation, would be the first instance in 52 years, and the and certainly nothing was said by the courmittee or through the press at the time which could properly authorize such a conclusion. The committee think that the sole objection seems to be that they are asking the United States to help entertain those whom they have asked to be their guests. The error of this ar-

> When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

are asking Congress, as to this item of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, to do more than it is in the habit of doing in regard to our municipal expenditures in general. If a special shook the life out of it, he made his renomina- | tax were to be levied upon all the property in the District of Columbia to meet this expendialready secured 83 out of the 103 in the Dis- ture no reason occurs to us why the United States should not pay its proportionate share of the same. To single out this one item and rehave received the indersement of a single vote. be a discrimination against those who are peculiarly entitled to the favorable consideration of the Congress of the United States; and, in the second place, when the Grand Army of the Republic was invited to hold its next National Encampment here, the people of Washington did not anticipate that the attendance would be materially greater at the Encampment to be held here than it had been at other National Encampments; but when it became known that the next Reunion of the old soldiers was to be held at the Capital it soon became manifest that the attendance would be very much larger than at any previous meeting. This results from several causes. There has never been such an Encampment held in Washington since the

war, and it is not likely that another will be held

in number. It is therefore understood that

this is to be the first and the last time when

the veterans will meet here and march down

here until the survivors of the war shall be few

Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, appeared before the sub-committee and stated that the Grand Army Posts of Lincoln, Neb., had passed resolutions protesting against the appropriation of \$100,000 for the city of Washington to help entertain the National Encampment next September, and asked that the Lincoln Posts might have a hearing before the sub-committee having charge of the bill. This request was granted, and Mr. Bryan at once telegraphed to Lincoln for the delegation of Grand Army men to come to Washington and say why the appropriation should not be granted. How the prevention of the passage of this bill can do the Grand Army people of Lincoln any good is hard to see. The more money the Citizens' Committee of Washington have to assist in entertaining the enormous crowd which will be to Congress from the Third District of Georgia | here next September will insure better entertainment, of course. If the people of Lincoln think by opposing this bill they can vet get the Encampment for their town they had better at once abandon the idea, for the thousands of comrades who have already made their prepaat Ann Arbor, and for many years the most ceived a common-school education, and enlisted rations to visit for the last time the Capital f in the rebel army in May, 1861; was a Lieu- they helped to defend for four years would make such a howl at the bare mention of a change of the Encampment's location that it

ARMY AND NAVY.

would be heard throughout the whole country.

Gen. Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, has reported to Gen. Schofield that the grand jury of Duval County, Tex., has ignored the charge made against the United States troops and the State troops in connection with the Garza campaign. The grand jury reported that they had investigated the charges and found absolutely nothing in them. Gen. Stanley has also forwarded a copy of a letter written to him by Capt, J. S. McNeel, of House after an exciting and very close contest saying that he had personally investigated the charges made against Capt. J. G. Bourke, of the 3d Cav., and found each and every charge to be false and malicious. Col. Frank Wheaton, of the 2d U. S. Inf., has

> Col. Wheaton is from Rhode Island, and his promotion was urged by the entire delegation from that State. His nomination ends one of the most protracted contests for preferment in Army circles. Col. Wheaton is now at Omaha, Neb. When his nomination is confirmed he will be assigned to Vancouver Barracks, the Headquarters of the Department of the Columbia, Gen. Wheaton was appointed First Lieutenant in the 1st Cav. in 1855, and Captain same regiment in March, 1861; transferred to the 4th Cav. in August, 1861. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d R. I. in July 10, 1861. and Colonel July 21, 1861; promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers in November, 1862, and was mustered out of the Volunteer service in April, 1866. He was promoted Colonel of the 39th U.S. Inf. in July, 1866; transferred to the 21st Inf. in 1869, and to the 2d Inf. in 1874. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in the Regular Army for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of the Wilderness and Cedar Creek, torious services in the war of the rebellion. He is not a graduate of West Point Military

Lient, John P. Finley, 9th Inf., who has been contributing articles on the weather for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for a long time, and who was in charge of the Government Weather Service on the Pacific Coast for two or three years prior to last November, when he was recalled to Washington, has been restored to his old post in response to numerous requests from business men and scientists in California, Oregon, and Washington, Mr. Finley had achieved repute as an expert on tornadoes and ocean storm-tracks before going to San Francisco, and he seems to have acquired an excellent understanding of the peculiarities of Pacific Coast weather since then.

VETERANS IN THE CITY. Dr. J. W. Stone, 8th Ohio, Atlanta, Ga. Dr.

Stone has been residing in Atlanta for 10 years, Medical College of that city.

H. Burns, Macon, Ga. Comrade Burns served in the 69th N. Y., and on the United States is much below the percentage of the number | steamer Wissahickon, and as Assistant Adjutantfurnished quarters at Boston, Detroit and Co- | General of the Department of Georgia. He is Traveling Passenger Agent for the Georgia Southern Railroad.

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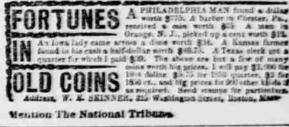




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